

From THURSDAY, MAY 25, to SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1775.

The PILGRIM: Or a PICTURE of LIFE. In a Series of LETTERS, written mostly from London by a CHINESE PHILOSOPHER to his Friend at Yuan-Tong. Containing Remarks upon the Laws, Customs, and Manners of the English and other Nations, &c. By the EDITOR of CHRYSAL.
2 vols. 12mo.



Charles Johnson, who is already well known by his former literary publications, has in this performance made several judicious and pertinent observations on the religious and civil police of this kingdom:—The plan on which these letters are formed, is as follows:

Choang and Moufab, two Mandarins of the second Order in the province of Huquain in the empire of China, lived together closely connected by a mutual and strict friendship for each other; in which happy state they continued till Moufab took to wife the beautiful daughter of Ching. It was not long before the penetrating eye of Choang discovered that the Lady entertained a regard for him, incompatible with the duty she owed her husband. This determined the virtuous Mandarin, in order to preserve inviolate the peace and happiness of Moufab's family, to quit his native country, and reside in foreign parts, during the life of the daughter of Ching. To this end he applies to his friend Chang-Ti, supreme Mandarin of the province of Quang-Tong, to procure permission of the Emperor for him to visit the regions of the West, in order to his obtaining an insight into the genius and manners of the inhabitants. This permission being granted, Choang sails for Europe, and on his arrival in England fixes his residence in London, with a Lady whom he accompanied on his voyage. From this place he from time to time transmits to Chang-Ti the several remarks he made during his residence here:—The following are his observations on the English Clergy:

"I DOUBT not but you have wondered at my never having taken notice of the professions principally in repute among this people.

The reason has been, that I waited to get some satisfactory knowledge of them myself. I would not give you an account, of the truth of which I was not certain, like the public disputants of this place, who care not whether the arguments they advance are just or not, provided they silence their opponent. Fiction might gratify your curiosity, but I would also inform your reason with truth.

There are in this country three civil professions called *liberal*; I suppose, as freeing the mind from the chain of ignorance and prejudice. These are the sacerdotal, the jurisprudential, and the medical; or, as they are called here, the *Gown*, the *Long-robe*, and the *Faculty*. I add the third as coming within the definition, although the two former refuse to rank with it.

There is also a fourth profession, which lays claim to the same title of liberal, perhaps by contradiction. This is the military; or, as it is called, the *Sword*.

The sacerdotal profession has always held the first rank in every state but ours, where it has no rank, as it never mixes with the people, nor enters into their affairs.

The reason of this respect is obvious, and well-founded; the object of the profession being certainly the most important of all human concerns.

It has been observed though, as what human institution can there be which human depravity cannot pervert, that this spiritual respect has been often made to serve temporal purposes, and advantage taken of the ignorance of the people to deprive them of the good things of this life, as a means of making them happy in a future; for the power of the clergy is always in proportion to that ignorance.

The struggles on this account between reason and superstition, make the most considerable part of the history of this nation, for several ages. But the contest has been for some time decided; the religion of reason is established, and consequently the usurpations of ignorance at an end.

I have taken the greatest pains to inform myself of this religion, and find with the greatest pleasure, that except in some unintelligible opinions concerning the nature of the Deity (and what opinion can be other, which pretends to define that which exceeds the powers of the human mind to understand?) their religion is in essence nearly the same with ours. It is simple; it is sublime! It affects not to throw a veil of obscurity over subjects in their own nature the most plain, nor make piety consist in things indifferent.

But why should I be surpris'd at this agreement? Is not truth always and every where the same?

But as there is not any advantage which is not attended with its inconvenience, the simple purity of this religion is so badly adapted to the gross conceptions of the unthinking, that is, of the greater part of this people, that they have very little more than the appearance of religion amongst them, as is the case with us; like causes always producing like effects. They are shewn the absurdities of superstition, but they see nothing else to substitute in its place; for any operation upon their minds must come through their senses.

This want of religion, and its consequence, the want of moral virtue, whose firmest support it is, is generally imputed to want of care and attention in the clergy, to enforce by example what they inculcate by precept. But the imputation is most injurious.

When the empire of superstition was overturned, the unnatural empire of one man over the mind of another fell with it. All the clergy can do now is to persuade; and the mind must be properly prepared before it will receive persuasion, which is too seldom the case where there is the present gratification of pleasure, and the pride of imaginary independence to oppose it. The religion of reason can only satisfy the few who think; but it must be superstition which can affect a people.

There is also another cause which weakens the influence of the clergy over the people of this country, which is their want of an independent provision, an indispensable necessary to respect, without which there can be no persuasive influence.

I perhaps should also add their unnecessary number, which partly is the cause of their poverty; at least it makes it the most remarkable.

I call the number unnecessary, because, as they are appointed solely to administer the rites of religion to the people, more than is necessary for that purpose are not only useless in them-

selves, but also an injury to the state, by depriving it of so many members who might be of use in other professions, this profession being secluded from all other services by their institution. The number therefore ought, in good policy, to be restricted within certain bounds.

Other objections made to the clergy appear to be equally injurious, when applied to them as a body. Among such a number it is impossible but there must be some unworthy individuals; but there is no greater error, no greater fallacy, than concluding from particulars; from the abuse against the use. Judge of the aggregate by the majority, and I am persuaded the judgment will be greatly in their favour.

Were what I have here said to be read in this country, I am sensible that the general voice would be raised against me, there being no topic so popular as the abuse of the clergy. But that weighs not with me. I seek truth wherever to be found, and will do justice without regarding whom it may displease.

I have the happiness of great intimacy with a clergyman in this city, who, in a late conversation on this subject, gave me the following account of himself, which will be the best illustration of what I have said.

"I was born (said he) in a distant part of the kingdom, where my father, who was also a clergyman, lived to old age, and brought up a family of six children without approach upon an income of thirty pounds a-year, paid him for serving the cures of two parishes, which added to the absent incumbent three hundred.

"I, who was his first-born, received from him the rudiments of a good education, though he could not please himself with any prospect of its turning to my advantage in the way of gaining a support in life, he having neither interest nor fortune to support me through the study necessary for my entering into any of the learned professions. But the beneficence of heaven exceeded his expectation.

"A lady of fortune, who had a house in the parish where we lived, in which she usually spent the summer months, was so generous as to lend me to Oxford as a companion to her son, who had conceived a regard for me, where I went through the course of the university with some credit. But just when I might have hoped to reap some advantage from my standing, I was called home by the nearer duty of taking care of my father, who had lost the use of his limbs by a stroke of the palsy. The lady here stood my friend again, and prevailed upon the bishop to give me orders; by which means I was enabled to do my father's duty, and save him from wanting a morsel of bread in his old age.

"I had performed this pleasing duty for ten years, when the incumbent of our parishes died. The parishioners, who honoured my father as their own, and loved me as a brother, went in a body to the bishop, and besought him to give me the living, or at least one of the parishes, setting forth the virtues and distressed circumstances of my father, and my care of him, in the strongest colours they were able, to induce him to comply with their request.

"But the bishop viewed the matter in another light; and disapproving their presumption in thinking themselves of sufficient consequence to make such an application to him, without seeming to pay any attention to their representation of my father's distresses, he answered them slightly that he was engaged; nor would even promise to desire the new incumbent to continue me in the curacy.

As the good people were returning home, unhappy in being the hearers of these sad tidings, their way led them by the seat of a nobleman, who happening to be at his door, and seeing such a body of well looking people together, had the curiosity to inquire whither they were going, upon which they told him the whole story.

His generous heart was affected. He commended their zeal to serve so worthy an object as they represented my father to be; and inviting them into his house, directed them to be hospitably entertained, for the bishop had not asked them to wet their lips.

Nor did he stop here. He directly ordered his equipage, and went to pay a visit to the bishop, from whom he took occasion to ask if he had yet disposed of our living.

The bishop, pleased to have the opportunity of obliging a man of his consequence, answered that he had not; adding, that if his lordship had any friend whom he was desirous of serving, he should be happy to give it to him.

This was directly what his lordship wanted. He accepted the offer, and named me; but without telling his reason, scorning to exert such a triumph over him.

The bishop, though evidently as much embarrassed as he was surprised, could not retract his offer. He would even have made a merit with the public of his beneficence to my father; but his lordship defeated that attempt, by relating the whole story.

I need not say what was the happiness of my heart upon this occasion. I was able to lighten the affliction of sickness upon my father, by delivering him from the apprehensions of want, and to close his eyes in comfort.

I was able to support my aged mother, and provide for my brothers and sisters with decency; and I was able to shew the greatest sense which my heart felt, of the friendship of my parishioners, with whom I still lived, as their brother, in every respect.

I had not been wanting in paying my sincere thanks to my beneficent patron, but the use I made of his beneficence, was more pleasing to him, than any professions. He honoured me with his friendship; and as soon as the death of my father set me, in some respect, at liberty, for never did I lay me down to sleep one night, while he lived, without praying at his bed-side; I could not refuse complying with his request, to travel with his son, which I had the less reluctance to do, as I had now a brother in orders, to whom I could commit the performance of any duty with assurance, that he would execute it in the manner I could wish.

On my return from abroad, I would have retired to my living, and contentedly devoted the rest of my days to a duty so pleasing to me; but my patron would not permit me.

He was so well satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged the important trust he had honoured me with, that he not only procured me from the minister, a living in this city of much greater value than my own, but also the liberty of resigning that to my brother, so that I am not separated from the home, the friends of my youth, with whom I pass a month in happiness every year.

My only care now is to make a proper use of the good things of this world, which heaven hath bestowed upon me with so liberal a hand.

Does not one such clergyman as this, O Chang-ti, over-balance the failings of a thousand others in the scale of reason, candour, and justice? Will he not do honour to the mitre which visibly hangs over his head?

FRIDAY, MAY 26. LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 19.

"The States General having been informed by their Minister at Cologne, that the Imperial recruiting parties in that city had lately taken upon them to seize a considerable number of

Dutch recruits who were going through, there to join their respective regiments, and could not be prevailed upon to give them up again, notwithstanding all the remonstrances made both by that Minister, and the Dutch Officer who had the recruits under his care; which their High Mightinesses consider as a very violent proceeding in a time of profound peace, have therefore made application to the Court of Vienna for satisfaction in this affair, and demanded the restoration of the recruits.

Last Tuesday a deputation arrived here from the Merchants of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Dort, concerned in the trade on the Rhine, who presented a petition to the States General, complaining of some new duties laid by the King of Prussia at Wesel, and begging their High Mightinesses to employ their good offices with his Prussian Majesty, to prevail with him to take off those duties which will otherwise ruin the Dutch trade on the Rhine. It is assured that they received a very favourable answer to their petition, but it is nevertheless much doubted whether even the application of the States General will have weight enough with the King of Prussia to induce him to take off the duties in question."

Advices have been received at our court, that the French are embarking ten thousand troops for the East Indies. Lord Rochford, it is said, immediately waited on the French chargé des affaires, who declared, that the above-mentioned troops were only to relieve those now in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This answer being not satisfactory, a courier was immediately dispatched to Versailles with a very spirited remonstrance. Some of the troops, however, are sailed, and it is supposed that a Squadron will be immediately ordered to the East Indies, to watch the motions of the French.

A morning paper says, A letter just received from Copenhagen says, every thing in that city is in the greatest confusion; the Queen Dowager durst not appear in public, and the King, on account of the death of the Queen, is almost distracted. The populace, many of whom were the Queen's enemies when living, now say she was innocent, and that her death was occasioned by the false accusations brought against her by the Queen Dowager's party.

Extract of a Letter from Montego Bay, to a Planter at Jamaica.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coast of Cuba. Two Spanish guarda costas have taken all the vessels on the coast belonging to this place and St. Anne's; not one of the commanders of which made any resistance, except Capt. Watkins belonging to this place, who fought near two hours. The Spaniards put the wounded men into a long-boat, which is arrived here."

Lord Sandwich intends setting out next week to take a general review of the docks and shipping in the several dock-yards and ports in this kingdom; and as the King's birth-day is deferred, he is to be at home against the birth-day appointed to be kept.

On Wednesday Commodore Sir Edward Vernon kissed his Majesty's hand, on his appointment as Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in the river Medway.

Sir Francis Vincent, son of the late worthy member for the county of Surrey, will be proposed a candidate to supply his father's seat upon the present vacancy.

Extract of a Letter from Glasgow, May 17.

"Notwithstanding there has been no goods sent to America (a few to Quebec excepted) since the end of August last, yet scarcely a week has passed but some vessels have arrived with tobacco, indigo, tar, rice, &c. so that it is computed we have received to nigh the value of a million sterling within the eight months by-gone: In the single article of tobacco alone, we have imported about 650,000l. sterl. worth. At the same time, the demand for our different manufactures is so great, that the prices of

most kinds have advanced, and hands cannot be got to compleat the different commissions from England and Holland."

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, May 23.

"On Friday morning arrived here Sir John Williams, Knt. Surveyor, and George Marsh, Esq; Clerks of the Acts of his Majesty's Navy; this visit was in consequence of an express sent from hence to the Navy Board last Wednesday evening, relative to the Shipwrights, employed in task-work on the Formidable, of 90 guns, in this dock-yard, and who absented themselves on account of their not being permitted to work during dinner time. They were informed by the above Gentlemen, that in future they will admit of their working during dinner time, upon cases of necessity; but that at other times they are to work the common hours of the yard. The Shipwrights seemed to be pretty well satisfied, and unanimously went to work again last Friday."

"On Friday sailed from hence his Majesty's sloop Marten, Capt. Parker, for Newfoundland, but has stopped at Blackfakes, to take in her powder and guns."

"On Saturday arrived here, to be paid off, the Northumberland, Orford and Buckingham men of war, of 70 guns each, from the East Indies."

"Yesterday died here, after a few hours illness, Lieutenant Ronald M'Donald, of his Majesty's division of Marines at this place."

The York, Capt. Lindsey, from Philadelphia, with dispatches, is arrived at Bristol, after a very short passage.

The Archangel, Neaves, from Stockholm, arrived yesterday in the river. She has brought home the crew of the Priscilla, Bonner, which was lost the 2d instant, off the Narve of Norway.

The last letters from Dominica mention, that most of the ships from London were arrived there, after very long passages.

The Zachary Bailey, Capt. Hodge, from Corke, a missing ship, is safe arrived at Jamaica.

The Thynne Packet, from the West Indies, with the mail on board for London, sailed from Jamaica the beginning of March last, and has not since been heard of.

The Livery, &c. of London are unceasing in their endeavours to destroy the importance of the metropolis, by their choice of aliens and improper people to offices, that were filled once with Gentlemen only of acknowledged worth and fortune.

The following are authentic facts relative to the Regatta: It is fixed for the first fair day after the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, 2d June; the number of tickets are limited to thirteen hundred, including those for the royal family, foreign Ministers, &c. The subscriptions are not higher than for the late masquerades at Carlisle-house, or the Pantheon, and are nearly filled by the members of the five principal clubs at the west end of the town; about three hundred of these tickets will be made out to admit persons by land to Ranelagh, who have an insuperable terror from water; the supper-tables in the Rotunda at Ranelagh are to form a magnificent amphitheatre, where the whole company of 1,300 persons may be commodiously seated at one time; there will be in the center of the Rotunda an orchestra of one hundred and thirty of the most capital vocal and instrumental performers in Great Britain; a temporary pavilion will be erected round the canal for dancing, and the gardens be decorated with a triumphal arch, illuminations, transparencies, &c.

To-morrow the Assay-Master of the Tower will attend at Goldsmiths-hall, to assay what is called the Diet; that is, the silver melted together that has for a long time past been scraped off the plate, being more than was necessary for the making the several assays. At the same time he will cut and assay some new guineas, to prove before the Wardens and other Officers that they are standard.

Mr. Edward Mulfo, late Accountant for the London Brewery, is appointed Accountant for Fines, in the room of the late Mr. John Whalley.

Mr. John Garnons, of Camomile-street, is appointed Collector of the Rents from the tenants at will of the city-estates, in the room of Mr. Stowe, who has resigned.

On Wednesday in the forenoon a woman went into a house in Bear-alley, Fleet-market, and took an unfurnished room; in the afternoon she carried in a bundle, soon after locked the door, and went away; in about half an hour the room appeared on fire, upon which the neighbours broke open the door, and found a quantity of straw in flames, but by timely assistance it was put out with only burning part of the floor. Search is making after her.

Yesterday morning early, a fire broke out in a cellar under a Peruke-maker's the bottom of Stonecutter-street, Fleet-market, hired by a Cheesemonger to put bacon in, which his servants had been drying the night before. It burnt through the flooring, and destroyed all the wigs in the shop except one, and did other considerable damage to the house.

Yesterday was married Mr. Thornthwaite, of Ilington, to Miss Howell, of the same place.

Yesterday died, at his house in the Stable-yard, St. James's, Count Lasberg, an Officer in the Hanoverian service.

There are this day in the wheels the following prizes undrawn, viz. 60 of 300l. 30 of 600l. 15 of 900l. 6 of 1500l. and 5 of 3000l. to be gained by duplicate tickets, or 120 of 150l. 60 of 300l. 30 of 450l. 12 of 750l. and 10 of 1500l. to be gained by single tickets.

* * Besides the above benefit chances and those of 50l. and of 100l. there are upwards of 6000 small prizes, making only nine blanks to a prize. N. B. The wheels are richer in proportion at this time by 5700l. and upwards, than the first day of drawing, and Mr. Cox has agreed to pay 1500l. in money for the last drawn prize.

+++ In the last State Lottery there were only 81 prizes above 100l. which is 740 to one the gaining above 100l. 229 the gaining above 50l. 69 to one the gaining above a 20l. prize. The price of a state ticket would at this period of the drawing be 16l. or 17l.

D. L. Twelfth Night, with The Lying Valet.
C. G. The Busy Body, with The Two Milers.
H. M. The Minor, with The Mayor of Garratt.

In a few Days will be published,
In one volume quarto, illustrated with ten copper-plates, price in boards One Guinea.

THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the PARISH of HALIFAX, in YORKSHIRE.

By the Rev. JOHN WATSON, M. A.
Rector of Stockport, in Cheshire, and F. S. A.
Printed for T. Lowndes, in Fleet-street.

For the **TEETH and GUMS.**
JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her MAJESTY, and the PRINCESS AMELIA, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL, and PEARL DENTIFRICE, which he has found to be greatly superior, not only in elegance, but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for complaints of the Teeth and Gums; particularly they will preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound state, even to old age, render them white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel, fasten such as are loose, keep such as are already decayed from becoming worse, prevent the Tooth-ach, perfectly cure the Scurvey in the Gums, and make them grow firm and close to the Teeth; they likewise render the breath delicately sweet, and remedy almost all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic Gums.

Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholesale and retail only by W. Bayley, Perfumer, in Cockspur-street, near the bottom of the Haymarket; and retail by J. Price, Perfumer, in Leadenhall-street, and no where else in London. Sold also by Mr. Purdie, Perfumer, at Bath, price 7s. 6d. each.

The following **BOOKS** are lately published, printed for **ALEXANDER DONALDSON**, No. 48, St. Paul's Church-yard, the corner next Cheap-side (to which place he has removed his business from the Strand):

1. **Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences**, on a new plan. By a Society of Gentlemen of Scotland. With 160 copper-plates, 3 vols. quarto, price three guineas bound.

2. **Callander's Collection of Voyages to the South Sea and round the World**, from the year 1501 to the year 1766, 3 vols. 8vo, price 18s. bound. This collection contains an account of above sixty different voyages, among which are the journals of the following celebrated Navigators, viz. Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Tho. Cavendish, Sir Rich. Hawkins, Sir John Narborough, Le Maire, Tasman, Frazier, the Captains Dampier and Woodes Rogers; the Commodores Roggewain, Anson, and Byron.

3. **Gordon's Universal Accountant**, and Compleat Merchant, being very useful for the direction of persons in all kinds of business, and justly esteemed the best book on the subject hitherto published. Third edition; 2 vols. 8vo, price 12s. bound.

4. **Rousseau's whole Works**, translated from the French, 10 vols. price 1l. 10s. bound.

5. **Wilson's Elements of Navigation**, with all the necessary Tables. Royal 8vo, price 7s. 6d. bound.

N. B. Alexander Donaldson has no concern with any other shop in London, but confines the sale of his editions to No. 48, in St. Paul's Church-yard; where lifts of his books are given away to those who are pleased to call or send for them.

This Day was published,
And sold by **JOHN DONALDSON**, corner of Arundel-street, No. 195, in the Strand.

Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, compiled upon a new plan: In which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into distinct treatises or systems, and the various technical terms, &c. are explained, as they occur in the order of the alphabet. Illustrated with 160 copper-plates. By a Society of Gentlemen in Scotland. Three vols. 4to, price three guineas. This is the latest published Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, and contains many articles not to be found in any other.

JOHN DONALDSON declines making any remarks upon the attempt made by one of the same name to mislead his Friends and Customers, by saying, That the business is removed from Arundel-street, in the Strand. Those who will do him the honour to send to his shop, or call there, will find that he carries on the business in the same manner he formerly did, and has now a greater collection of useful and entertaining books than he ever had before. He humbly hopes his Friends will continue to direct their favours to the corner of Arundel-street, as he has no concern in any other shop.

For the **TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTH ACH,**

Mr. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES.
THESE Tinctures have now been in general use for more than thirty years past, and as the standing test of time and experience is the strongest proof of real excellence, it is hoped the universal esteem they have acquired during that period, is a sufficient evidence of their merit, efficacy and safety; But as their success has occasioned many counterfeits, Mr. Greenough requests, that every purchaser will observe, that his genuine Tinctures are in oblong square bottles, on each of which is a label with the following words, PREPARED BY T. GREENOUGH; and that for the safety and efficacy of these he will be answerable, and no others.

The Tincture for PRESERVING THE TEETH, cleanses and takes off all foulness from them, renders them beautifully white, fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, entirely cures the scurvey in the gums, and removes the causes of offensive breath.

The Tincture for the TOOTH ACH never fails giving immediate ease, and in a little time perfectly cures the most excruciating pain.

Sold by T. Greenough, Chemist and Apothecary, No. 10, Ludgate Hill; and by F. Newbery, junior, at his Medicinal Warehouse, No. 65, three doors from the bar, in St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Price 2s. each bottle.

This Day was published,
The second edition, in 4to, price 1l. 1s. in boards, Volume the First of.

THE HISTORY of ENGLISH POETRY,
from the close of the eleventh to the commencement of the eighteenth century.

To which are prefixed, Two Dissertations:
1. On the Origin of Romantic Fiction in Europe.
2. On the Introduction of Learning into England.

By **THOMAS WARTON, B.D.**
Late Professor of Poetry, now Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and of the Society of Antiquaries.

Printed for and sold by J. Dodsley, in Pall-mall; J. Walter, at Charing-Cross; T. Becket, Strand; J. Robson, New Bond-street; G. Robinson, and J. Bew, in Pater-noster-row; and Mess. Fletcher, at Oxford.

The second volume is in the press, and will be published next winter.

This Day was published,
In one volume, 4to, price One Guinea in boards,

THE LAWS of SHIPPING and INSURANCE, with a Digest of Adjudged Cases: Containing the Acts of Parliament relative to Shipping, Influence, and Navigation; together with the Laws for the Government of the Navy, and an Account of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts. With the Determinations of the Courts of Justice on Trials concerning Shipping, Insurance, Losses, Averages, Bottomry, Barratry, &c. from Trinity Term 1693, to Michaelmas Term 1774. With the Reporters names and references. To which are added, A Table and Index of the titles of the Acts, the names of the Cases, and the matter contained therein.

By **THOMAS PARKER**, of Lincoln's Inn.
Printed by W. Strahan and M. Woodfall, Law-Printers to his Majesty; for T. Cadell, in the Strand; T. Evans, in Pater-noster-row; and Brotherton and Sewell, in Cornhill.

Saltsb. March 11, 1775.
To Mr. **NORTON**, Surgeon, Golden-square.

SIR,
IN gratitude to you, and for the benefit of others, I think it my duty to inform you of the extraordinary cure my son has obtained, of an inveterate scurvey, by the use of your Drops, after having had the advice of many Physicians and Apothecaries, at a very great expence, to no purpose: he was so extremely bad, that we not only despaired of relief, but thought his life in danger. I beg this may be made public, and I am, SIR,
Your most humble servant.

ANTHONY BACON.
Witnesses to the Cure,

THOMAS FALLAX,
JOHN LEE, Vicar of Saltsb.
* Any Person still doubtful of the Efficacy of this Medicine, may (by applying to Mr. Norton, Surgeon, the West-side of Golden-square, near Piccadilly, London, the only Author and Proprietor, where these Drops are sold in Bottles at Six shillings each) be fully convinced of their good Effects, by being referred to many People of Credit, who have been cured of the Leprosy, Scurvey, Ulcers, the Evil, Fistulas, Piles, long continued Inflammations of the Eyes, and every other Disorder arising from a Foulness in the Blood. They may be taken in any Season, without the least Inconvenience or Hindrance of Business. They also perfect Digestion, and amazingly create an Appetite. None are genuine but what are signed by John Norton, in his own Hand Writing, and in square Bottles, with the following Inscription on them, viz. John Norton, only Proprietor and Author of Maredant's Drops.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Maredant's Drops, so universally known and esteemed, were never sold for less than Six Shillings the Bottle.

* Mr. Norton having again discovered that his Bottles, Bills of Direction, together with his Hand Writing, have been counterfeited, in order to impose on the Public a spurious Medicine for his (Maredant's) Drops, he therefore hopes, for their Health's Sake, they will be extremely cautious of whom they buy them.

These Drops are sold Wholesale, only, at Mr. Norton's, where may be had, at 6d. each, his Pamphlets of extraordinary Cures of the above-mentioned Complaints.

Sold also by Mr. Kearsley, Bookseller, and Jos. Wenman, Bookseller, Fleet-street.

SALE of LANDS.

That upon the 5th day of July next, there is to be sold by judicial roup and sale, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of Four and Seven in the afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of Barholme and others, lying within the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Anwoth, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, and that in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I. The Lands of Barholme, Bardriffane, Clachthead, and Cambret.

Lot II. The Lands of Whyteside, Calfe, alias Slaiks, and Lagganarulland, alias Milnifle.

Lot III. The Lands of Broach.

Lot IV. The Lands of Pibble.

Lot V. The Lands of Larg, comprehending Bal-lachanacre, Knockiands, and Fellend.

Lot VI. The Lands of Culchronehie and Falbac.

Lot VII. The Lands of Upper Burns.

Lot VIII. The Lands of Under Burns.

Lot IX. The Lands of Muirfad, and Fishings; the Lands of Cuill and Blaiks.

Lot X. The Lands of Balhassie and Spittal, and Fishings thereof, with the right of patronage of the parish of Kirkmabreck; the lands of Carfe, and fishing; Chapelmark, and two stallages of the ferry of Cree; bear and wheat crops of the same, with the mill of the barony of the ferry of Cree, mill-lands and multure of the same, and the ferry or passage boat over the water of Cree.

The foresaid lands are at present very low rented, and capable of great improvement. A great deal of them are arable at present, and the greatest part of the remainder may be made so.—Sundry of these lands, particularly Barholme and Bardriffane, are remarkable for fattening black cattle. The whole lands are situated upon, or very near the sea coast, where there is an inexhaustible fund of shells, which of late years, have been found to be a very valuable manure, as it has increased the lands to which it has been applied to triple their former value.—The lands of Barholme and Bardriffane have a neat dwelling-house and commodious office-houses, delightfully situated on the mouth of the bay of Wigton, commanding a view of England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man; and upon the lands of Barholme there is a very thriving wood, mostly of ash and oak, to the extent of between 40 and 50 acres, and there are likewise thriving young woods upon some other of the lands.

Most of the said lands lie near to Creetown, where there is a very safe and commodious harbour. There is some reason to expect lead in several of these lands, as lead mines have been lately discovered in the neighbourhood, which are wrought to the greatest advantage to the proprietors, and from the consumpt they occasion, have much increased the value of the neighbouring lands.

A great many of the leases on the estate are already expired, and the whole will fall in a few years.

James Hannay, Innkeeper, at Creetown, will show the lands.

The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of John Callander, Deputy-clerk of Session; and a copy thereof, with the title deeds, &c. in the hands of William Anderson, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

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Mrs. Medalle returns her most grateful thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have favoured her with copies of her Father's Letters—and as her stay will be but short in London, humbly requests that those Friends of her Father, who are possessed of any of his Letters, will send them addressed to her, to the care of Mr. Becket.

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THIS is to acquaint the Public, and Merchants and Captains of Ships, that the famous and original Dr. LOCKYER'S PILLS, so well known for their great cures both at home and abroad, formerly sold at the late Mess. Rutter and Green's, in Racquet-court, Fleet-street, are now, by the appointment of the Proprietors, sold only at W. Nicoll's, No. 51, St. Paul's Church-yard, Book-seller, wholesale and retail, with great allowance to Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Country Dealers.

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To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS the unexpected death of the late Queen of Denmark engages the attention of your Readers, it may not be unacceptable to give you the following extract from Mr. Wrexhall's Tour to the northern parts of Europe, more especially as he seems to have been well informed of the circumstances relating to Count Struensee, and this beautiful innocent Princess. Her unhappy fate, Sir, must, I am persuaded, draw forth the sympathetic tear from the eyes of those whose hearts are susceptible of the soft impressions of humanity. May our fair countrywomen receive this additional example of the frailty of human grandeur, and the dreadful consequences that attend even the very appearance of vice.

Your's,

A MOURNER.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, 3d of May, 1774.

I Promised in my last letter to give you some little account of the Court. I must, however, premise, that I have not had the honour of being presented to the Sovereign here, as is customary with strangers from the other kingdoms of Europe. It is sufficient that I am an Englishman, not to wish it; and, indeed, with so jealous an eye are we regarded at present in this capital, that I can assure you, because I have it from the most respectable and uncontested authority, that so little an individual as myself, so humble and unknown a Traveller as I am, is not only publicly talked of, but even suspected as a spy, because I come from England, and have no avowed motive, except curiosity and knowledge. I have never, therefore, been at the levee, which is every Friday; but I go to the drawing-room, and mingle unnoticed among the crowd. I was there last night, when his Majesty, the Queen Dowager, and Prince Frederick the King's brother, were present. To give you a picture of the Court, as it now exists, I must carry you back to the time of the late celebrated and unhappy favourite Count Struensee. I have made it my endeavour, since my arrival here, to gain the most authentic and unprejudiced intelligence respecting him, and the late extraordinary revolution which expelled a Queen from her throne and kingdom; and brought the Minister to the scaffold. I shall only inform you of some few anecdotes which elucidate his character, and with which you may be unacquainted; though, as I never perused the printed account of his life and trial which appeared in England, you must excuse me if I repeat what you have seen there.

Struensee, as you know, had not any noble blood in his veins, or consequently any hereditary and prescriptive title to the immediate guidance of affairs of state. Fortune, and a train of peculiar circumstances, coinciding with his own talents and address, seem to have drawn him from his original mediocrity of condition, and placed him in an elevated rank. He originally practised physic at Altona on the Elbe, and afterwards attended the present King of Denmark on his travels into England, in quality of Physician. On his return, he advanced by rapid strides in the royal favour; and seems to have eminently possessed the powers of pleasing, since he was equally the favourite of both the King and Queen. He was invested with the order of St. Matilda, instituted in honour of the Queen, created a Count, and possessed unlimited ministerial power: his conduct, in this sudden and uncommon eminence, marks a bold and daring mind; perhaps I might add, an expanded and patriotic heart. Unawed by the precarious tenor of courtly greatness, and more peculiarly of his own, he began a general reform. The state felt him through all her Members: the finances, chancery, army, navy, nobles, peasants—all were sensible of his influence. He not only dictated, but penned his replies to every important question or dispatch; and a petition, or a scheme of public

import and utility, rarely waited two hours for an answer. At present, I am told, you may be two months without receiving any. The civil judicature of this capital was then vested in thirty Magistrates. Struensee sent a message to this tribunal, demanding to know the annual salary or pension annexed to each member. Rather alarmed at this enquiry, they sent an answer, in which they diminished their emoluments two-thirds, and estimated them at 1500, instead of 4000 rix dollars*. The Count then informed them that his Majesty had no further occasion for their services, but, in his royal munificence and liberality, was graciously pleased to continue to them the third part of their avowed incomes, as a proof of his satisfaction with their conduct. He at the same time constituted another court, composed only of six persons of approved integrity, to whom the same power was delegated. He proceeded to purge the Chancery, and other bodies of the law. Then entering on the Military Department, he, at one stroke, broke all the horse guards, and afterwards the regiment of Norwegian foot guards, the finest corps in the service, and who were not disbanded without a short but very dangerous sedition. Still proceeding in this salutary, but most critical and perilous achievement, he ultimately began to attempt a diminution of the power of the Nobles, and to set the farmers and peasants at perfect liberty. You must not, you will not wonder that he fell a victim to such measures, and that all parties joined in his destruction. These were his real crimes, and not that he was too acceptable to the Queen, which only formed a pretext. It was the Minister, and not the man, who had become obnoxious. I do not pretend, in the latter capacity, either to excuse or condemn him; but, as a politician, I rank him with the Clarendons and the Mores, whom tyranny, or public baseness, and want of virtue, have brought in almost every age to an untimely and ignominious exit; but to whose memory impartial posterity have done ample justice. Yet I must avow, that though I cannot think Struensee made a bad use, yet he certainly made a violent and imprudent one, of his extensive power. He seems, if one may judge from his actions, to have been in some measure intoxicated with royal favour, and such accumulated honours, and not to have adverted sufficiently to the example which history furnishes of Wolves in former days, and of Choiseuls in modern times, who most strikingly evince the slippery foundation of political grandeur. When he was even pressed only a short time before his seizure, to withdraw from Court, and pass the Belts, with the most ample security for his annual retirement of forty, fifty, a hundred thousand dollars, an unhappy fascination detained him, in defiance of every warning, and reserved him for the prison and the block. The Queen Dowager and Prince Frederic were only the feeble instruments to produce this catastrophe, as being by their rank immediately about the person of the Sovereign; though common report has talked loudly of the former's intrigue, and attributed it to her imaginary abilities. The only mark of capacity or address they exhibited, was in preserving a secrecy, which deluded Struensee and the Queen Matilda till the time of their being arrested. I have been assured, that on the last levee-day preceding this event, the Count was habited with uncommon magnificence, and never received greater homage or court servility from the crowd, than when on the verge of ruin. On the night fixed for his seizure there was a *Bal Paré* in the palace; the Queen, after dancing as usual one country dance with the King, gave her hand to Struensee during the rest of the evening. She retired about two in the morning, and was followed by him and Count Brandt. The moment was now come. The Queen Dowager and her son Prince Frederic hastened to the King's private chamber, where

he was already in bed. They knelt down beside it, and implored him with tears and expostulations to save himself and Denmark from impending destruction, by arresting those whom they called the Authors of it. It is said the King was not easily induced to sign the order, but did it with reluctance and hesitation. At length their entreaties prevailed, and he affixed his sign manual to the paper. Colonel Knoller Banner instantly repaired to Struensee's apartment, which, as well as Brandt's, was in the palace; they were both seized nearly at the same instant, and, as all defence was vain, hurried away immediately to the citadel. When Count Struensee stepped out of the coach, he said with a smile to the Commandant, who received him into custody, "I believe you are not a little surprised at seeing me brought here a prisoner." "No, and please your Excellency," replied the old officer bluntly, "I am not at all surprised, but, on the contrary, have long expected you." It was five o'clock in the morning when the Count de Rantzau, came to the door of her Majesty's antechamber, and knocked for admittance. One of the women about the Queen's person was ordered to wake her, and give her information that she was arrested. They then put her into one of the King's coaches, drove her down to Elsinore, and shut her up, as you know, in the castle of Cronberg. Mean while, as they dreaded an insurrection in Copenhagen, every military precaution was taken to prevent it; the most infamous and silly reports were circulated among the populace to render the state prisoners odious; that they had put poison in the King's coffee to destroy him; that they intended to declare him incapable of governing; to send the Dowager Queen Juliana out of the kingdom, as well as her son Prince Frederic, and to proclaim Matilda regent. To confirm these extraordinary and contradictory reports, the King himself and his brother appeared in a state coach, and paraded through the streets of the city to shew himself unhurt, and as if escaped from the most horrid conspiracy. Mean while Struensee and Brandt were detained in the most rigorous imprisonment. They loaded the former with very heavy chains about his arms and legs, and he was at the same time fixed to the wall by an iron bar. I have seen the room, and can assure you it is not above ten or twelve feet square, with a little bed in it, and a miserable iron stove. Yet here, in this abode of misery, did he, though chained, complete with a pencil an account of his life and conduct as a Minister, which is penned, as I have been assured, with uncommon genius. A tribunal was appointed for the trial of the Queen and the two Counts, and a council assigned for each, to preserve an appearance of justice and equity. You know the result and the winding up of the whole, on the 28th of April, 1772. I must, however, mention to you some few particulars relative to Count Brandt, as they are very remarkable, and equally true; nor do I apprehend you have ever heard them.

This unfortunate man rose chiefly under Struensee's auspices, though he was originally of an honourable descent. During a residence which the court made at one of the royal palaces, that of Herschholm, it happened that his Majesty quarrelled with Brandt, and, which was singular enough, challenged him. This the Count, you may imagine, declined. When they met soon after, the King repeated his defiance, called him coward; and Brandt still behaving with temper, as became a subject, he thrust his hand into his mouth, seized his tongue, and had very nearly choked him. In this situation can it be wondered at, that he should bite the King's finger, or strike him, or both? Self-preservation must necessarily supersede every other feeling at such a moment, and plead his pardon. By Struensee's mediation the quarrel was immediately made up, and the King promised never more to remember or resent the

* A piece. Value about 4s. 6d. English.

circumstance of his striking him. Yet was this blow, given to preserve himself from imminent destruction, and from the fury of an enraged man, made the pretence for his condemnation. They said, he had lifted his hand against the King's sacred person, which was death by the laws of Denmark. His Lawyer, I am told, made an excellent defence for him, and very forcibly remarked the essential difference between assaulting the Sovereign, and only defending himself from a private attack. "One of our former Monarchs, said he, (Christian the Fifth) was used frequently to unbend himself among his Nobles: On these occasions it was his custom to say, 'The King is not at home.' All the Courtiers then behaved with the utmost freedom and familiarity, unrestrained by the royal presence. When he chose to resume his kingly dignity, he said, 'The King is again at home.' But what, added he, must we do now when the King is never at home? This seems more like the speech of an Englishman than a Dane, and breathes a manly and unfettered spirit."

The skulls and bones of these unhappy men are yet exposed on wheels about a mile and a half out of town: I have viewed them with mingled commiseration and horror: They hold up an awful and affecting lesson for future statesmen.

I have been assured, that Struensee resigned himself to his own sentence without murmuring, or attempting to deprecate the blow; but that he expressed the utmost pity and abhorrence at the flagrant injustice committed in sentencing Count Brandt to the same death. They have portraits of Struensee in all the shops, with this motto round them: *Mala multa Struensæ ipsi perdidit*. You see it is a miserable sort of pun upon his name. Yet,

the defiance of all the calamities of a triumphant party, the terrors of a despotic government, and the natural reserve among the people, there are even here who dare to speak, though ambiguously, their genuine sentiments. "Sir," said a man of sense and honour to me a few days since, "between ourselves, all is not as it should be; we have at present neither King nor Minister; and imbecility, mingled with disorder, characterises our government; the effects are too visible; the blue and white ribbons are prostituted and contemptible. The finances are in a worse state than when Struensee found them; the army devour us. In Norway, affairs are yet worse: The King is unpopular there, and so little is his authority respected, that the Norwegians have refused, and still refuse, to pay the capitation tax, nor can it be levied among them." I have not amplified or exaggerated in this picture, which I really believe is too just in most of the particulars. The King has certainly suffered much in his intellectual capacity, and they make very little scruple in general to own it. He can play, indeed, at cards; he can dance, or go to an Opera; but he is doubtless in a state of debility, which disqualifies him for the conducting or superintending affairs of national import, and public consequence; these are left to the Ministers, who tread very cautiously, and will not presently prosecute Struensee's patriotic measures. His fall is too recent, nor have his bones yet returned to their parent earth. There is a vacancy in his aspect, which is strongly marked; and he is much paler and thinner than when you remember him on his tour in England. The Queen Dowager and Prince Frederic live in the palace with him, and accompany him, like his shadow, wherever he moves. The Prince has received no other mark of bounty from nature, or fortune, than royal birth. He is very much deformed, and this personal imperfection has gained him the appellation of Richard the Third among those who do not love the Court, though it doubtless originated among the English.

Saturday, May 27.

Yesterday arrived the Mails from FRANCE, and HOLLAND.
Warsaw, May 10.



Garempi, the Pope's Nuncio, has followed the example of his predecessor, in protesting against all that has been concluded upon in favour of the Dissidents.

Hamburg, May 16. It should seem as if the spirit of revolt was contagious all over Europe: As we learn from Frankfort, that there has been a great rising among the peasants in Bavaria, on account of the want of corn. These poor creatures shewed the greatest signs of despair, declaring if they did not receive immediate assistance, they would deliver themselves from the burthen of their lives, before the eyes of the Electors. This Prince has promised them immediate relief.

Mantua, May 3. Accounts from Spain mention, that the King will only grant peace to the Emperor of Morocco, on the following conditions: First, That he shall give him four millions of pieces to make good the expences and losses sustained by the late rupture. Secondly, That he shall restore 24 Spaniards, who have been made prisoners. Thirdly, That an extent of four leagues of land be granted him round the places he possesses in Africa. Fourthly, That the port of Tetuan and the island of Mogador be ceded to him.

Marseilles, May 4. The last letters from Algiers mention, that the Dey had received an express with advice to be upon his guard, and prepare to defend himself, as the King of Spain is assembling a considerable fleet of men of war and transports; and that it was likewise reported to be one of the conditions of the peace between the Emperor of Morocco and his Catholic Majesty, that the former should make war upon the Algerines by land, while the other attacked them by sea. These letters add, that the Dey could not help laughing when he read the abovementioned letter, and answered very coolly, that he was prepared for every thing, and that he was impatient to see the Spanish fleet arrive; and as for the Emperor of Morocco, he had an army on the frontiers, commanded by the Bey of the Ponent, which was not only formidable enough to make head against him, but to conquer half of his empire.

Paris, May 14. On Wednesday an Officer belonging to the Queen, named Carré, was executed, for having favoured the mutineers in the late rising, and for striking one of the musqueteer guards, for not favouring the escape of some that were taken prisoners. The next day were executed at the Greve two of the rioters, one an apprentice to a Barber, and the other a journeyman; one of whom had broken open a Baker's door, and the other for inciting the mutiny. When they arrived at the gallows, in order to be rescued, they cried out, "That they were dying for bread; to our succour, Friends!" their cries, however, were vain, as most of those who attended thought they highly deserved the punishment they suffered.

Paris, May 19. An arret has appeared from the Council of State of the King, dated April 23, which exempts all French and Latin books, either new or old, bound or unbound, from paying any duty on being imported into France.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, May 20. A few days ago died at Corke, Capt. Mitchell, of the 45th regiment.

The report of Miss Catley dying in childbirth in Athlone, as mentioned in the papers, is void of truth; private letters from that place informing us that she is in perfect health.

Carlow, May 17. By a Gentleman who arrived yesterday from Corke, we are informed, that last Friday morning (the wind being fair) the 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiment of foot, failed for New York, under the command of Commodore Stores.

L O N D O N.

The following advice was yesterday received from Cadiz, by a Merchant in the city:

"Cadiz, May 2, 1775.

"We have now here a fleet of at least one hundred and thirty sail, large and small, with infantry and horse on board, ready to sail with the first wind. They are intended, it is said, to join a squadron at Carthage; but to this moment the destination of this armament is a secret."

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at St. James's, after his Majesty's return from the House of Peers, on the advice received on Thursday from Gen. Boyd, of Gibraltar.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of condolence of the House of Commons on the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that House for the concern they have expressed for the great loss which has happened in his family by the death of his sister, the Queen of Denmark."

Yesterday Lord Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle, was presented to his Majesty on account of his late marriage; as was also Lord Boston on the like occasion.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, May 15.

"By a royal ordonnance published the day before yesterday in this capital, the pence struck in 1761 are diminished in value; so that now three are worth but two, and the copper farthings of the years 1745, 1751, 1755, and 1772, are to be no more passable after the publication of this ordonnance. The sudden diminution of these coins caused much discontent and murmur among the people, who were, however, appeased: But it being reported, that the bank notes were going to be reduced to two thirds of their present value, a number of people assembled this day before the Bank and the King's Palace, giving to understand by their murmuring how uneasy they were about it. The King found it necessary to appear at the balcony, with Prince Frederick and some Noblemen, and having ordered the Lieutenant of the police to come before him, his Majesty sent him with a written order, which assured the people, in the King's name, that the abovementioned report was groundless, and offers a premium of 1000 crowns to any one who shall discover the propagator of it, which satisfied the people, who immediately dispersed."

They write from Embden, that the company established there last year for whale fishing, and patronized by his Prussian Majesty, have sent out 11 vessels this season, which is five more than they did last.

Dr. Plenck, of Vienna, has disclosed to the Ministers from England and Holland, with the consent of the Empress Queen, a secret of his invention, for the preservation of wood from being destroyed by the worm, both on land and at sea. A trial is to be made of it in both countries.

They write from Berlin, that on the 10th instant a terrible fire broke out at Konigsberg, which reduced upward of 200 houses to ashes, together with the hospital of St. George, and one of the principal churches.

They write from the Hague, that their High Mightinesses, willing to encourage the Grand Herring Fishery, have ordered a premium of 500 florins to each ship belonging to that province that shall fit out and return laden from that fishery.

We hear John Smith Budgen, Esq; will be proposed a candidate to succeed the late Sir Francis Vincent as representative in parliament for the county of Surrey.

We hear that James Evelyn, of Felbridge in Surry, Esq; intends to offer himself as a Candidate to represent that county in Parliament, in the room of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

A Correspondent has sent us the following exact account of the late promotions in Scotland, viz. Lord Chief Baron Ord to retire on a pension equal to the emoluments of his office. James Montgomery, Esq; to succeed Lord Chief Baron Ord. Henry Dundas, Esq; to be Lord Advocate, in the room of Mr. Montgomery. Alexander Murray, Esq; (a near relation of Lord Mansfield) to be Solicitor General, in the room of Mr. Dundas. John Elliot, Esq; to be General of the Mint, in the room of Lord Strichen. It is said that the law promotions in Scotland were all made on account of Mr. Murray.

On Tuesday the 9th instant was completed the subterranean tunnel at Norwood-hill, upon the line of the canal navigation from Chekerfield to the river Trent; when three vessels failed through the same with not less than 300 people on board, amongst whom were Mr. Henhall, the engineer, with several of the principal workmen, attended with a band of music. They performed their subterranean voyage in one hour and one minute. This tunnel is 2850 yards long, 12 feet high, and 9 feet 3 inches wide, and in the deepest part 36 yards below the surface of the earth. It was first begun under the direction of that truly great and able engineer Mr. James Brindley, in Nov. 1771, and now completed under the direction of the above-named Mr. Henhall. The range of the tunnel is so truly directed, that a person standing at one end thereof may see out at the other. The open cutting from thence to Retford, being 16 miles in length, has been navigable ever since the beginning of November last; which reduced the price of that necessary article coals, at Retford, from 15s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton, and lime from 16s. to 9s. per chaldron, notwithstanding the coals have been subject to the expence of land carriage for four miles from the nearest collieries to the navigation. Upon this part of the line are 39 locks, 24 bridges, 7 aqueducts, 13 culverts, 8 side trunks, and 4 weirs. The works from Norwood-hill towards Chesterfield, are carrying on with the greatest dispatch; and likewise from Retford to the Trent, upon an enlarged scale, to admit vessels of 30 or 60 tons burthen to come up from the River Trent to the town of Retford.

Yesterday evening came on to be re-argued before the Judges of Appeal, in Serjeant's-inn, Chancery-lane, the cause relative to the disfranchisement of Alderman Plumble, brought by writ of error before their Lordships, when Mr. Wallace, counsel for the plaintiff in error, endeavoured to prove that his client, as a citizen of London, was not subject to disfranchisement for not obeying the Ld Mayor's Precept to summons, as Chief Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, the Livery of the said Company to attend in Guildhall, to hear his Majesty's answer to the humble address, &c. of the Common Hall. He contended, that the Alderman could not offend in his duty as a freeman, as he acted only on the summons being given him in the character of Warden, and quoted many law cases to support his arguments.

Mr. Leigh, counsel for the defendant in error, observed, that it was the duty of the plaintiff, as a citizen of London, to obey the lawful commands of the Mayor, which he was bound to do by the oath of a freeman; that the summons the Lord Mayor sent him was not only on a legal, but a necessary business, and that by his refusing to obey it, was subject to disfranchisement, and recited many city reports to corroborate his argument. Mr. Wallace made a reply, and expatiated a great deal on the hardship of disfranchising, or depriving a man of a freehold for life for an omission of an act that could

not be attended with any material consequences. The Judges then adjourned the court till the 7th of July, when it is expected their Lordships will give judgment.

Yesterday a Court of Common-council was held at Guildhall, when they entered upon the business of the Marshalmen; after some debates it was finally determined in the following manner, viz. That the four Under Marshalmen who purchased their places shall, in lieu of the perquisites they used to enjoy, have an additional salary of 30l. per ann. each, to commence from the year 1773 for their lives: And the other two who did not purchase their places, as they have been sworn in before the Court of Aldermen, and have executed the business of the office, are to be continued at the old salary; that those places shall not be at the disposal of the City Marshals, but as they fall, they shall be disposed of by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council assembled together.

Yesterday there was a great desertion of the Haymakers from Ilington, who insisted on having 1s. 6d. a day instead of 1s.

Yesterday a dispensation passed the great seal to John Chester, M.A. enabling him to hold the Vicarage of Brockworth, in Gloucestershire, together with the Vicarage of Leigh, in the same county.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a Cooperage belonging to the Sugar Baker's in Windmill-court, St. Bartholomew's, which consumed the same.

Yesterday the report was made to his Majesty in council, of the convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution, on Wednesday the 7th of June next, viz. Thomas Palmer, for breaking into the house of Thomas Brooks, in Old-street Square, and stealing some goods; Michael Conway, and Thomas McDonald, for breaking into the house of John Anderson, in Bird-street, Wapping, and stealing some goods; Henry Jordan, and Frederick Williams, for stealing plate in the house of Thomas Nugent, Esq; in Queen-square; Thomas Tunks, and John Hines, for breaking into the house of Mr. Richard Jackson, in the parish of Stepney, and stealing money, and some plate; and Richard Walthall, for stealing in the house of Mr. Anderson, to whom he was clerk, two warrants for payment of money, one of 21s. and another of 156l. 4s.

The following were respited, viz. Daniel Gregory and William Barret, for robbing Mr. Thomas Pyke on the highway, at Butcher's Grove, Hounslow-heath, of about 6s. Samuel Storer and Samuel Crofs, for breaking into the house of Mr. Wilmot, Butcher, at Clerkenwell, and stealing a quantity of meat; and John Topping, for stealing a gelding from Mr. Miles, at Brentford.

On Wednesday last died, at the house of the Hon. Mr. Grenville at Wotton, the Rev. Mr. Rigby, Rector of Ickford, Bucks.

D. L. Matilda, with The Bon Ton.

C. G. The Maid of the Mill, with Crofs Purposes.

KENNEDY's celebrated CORN PLAISTER.

WHICH is well known to be a never failing cure for Corns of every kind, entirely dissolving them, or causing the root of them to come out so as not to return again; yet it never occasions the least pain, but, on the contrary, gives ease immediately as soon as applied. Numbers of persons, who were almost crippled by their corns, can now, by the relief they have received from it, walk any distance without the least inconvenience to them. They are spread on linen ready for immediate use.

Sold only by W. Bayley, Perfumer, in Cockspur-street; A. Rothwell, at the Clivet Cat, in New Bond-street; F. Newbery, Bookseller, in Ludgate-street, the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Price, Perfumer, at No. 150, Leadenhall-street; and J. Grosvenor, Perfumer, near Chancery-lane, in Holborn. Price 1s. the box.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of SURREY.

Gentlemen,
THE favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly requested in support of Mr. NORTON, who will certainly be proposed at the County Meeting as a Candidate to succeed Sir FRANCIS VINCENT, Baronet, your late Representative.

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against JOHN GIFFARD, (formerly of London, Merchant) are desired to meet at the Baptist-head Coffee-house in Aldermanbury, London, on Friday the 9th day of June next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, on special affairs.

This Day was published,
NUMBER I.

To be continued weekly, price Six-pence, of the
NATURAL HISTORY of ANIMALS, VEGETABLES, and MINERALS: With the Theory of the Earth in general.

Translated from the French of Count de BUFFON, Intendant of the Royal Gardens in France; Member of the French Academy; of the Academy of Sciences; of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, &c.

By W. KENRICK, LL. D. and J. MURDOCH.
Printed for and sold by T. Bell, No. 26, Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

Where may be had, the first volume of The Life of Lord Clive; and likewise the continuation of the Numbers, in which are contained the genuine Letters that passed between his Lordship and Mr. Gray, concerning the licensing of Prostitutes in Bengal.

This Day was published,

In octavo, the third edition with additions, price 3s. 6d. sewed,

A TREATISE on the Cause and Method of Curing the Gout, Scurvy, Rheumatism, I.e. prophy, Elephantiasis, Evil, and other cutaneous eruptions; illustrated by many cases extracted from the writings of the most eminent men of the Faculty, and the Author's own observations.

By FRANCIS SPILSBURY, Chymist.
Printed for Mr. Hay, Bookseller, Exeter Exchange; Rothwell, New Bond-street; Griffin, No. 6, Catherine-street; Straud; Williams, Fleet-street; Valescure, No. 95, Royal Exchange; Wilkie, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

N. B. This Treatise is also sold at the Author's Dispensary, No. 5, Mount-row, Surry-side Westminster Bridge; where the Poor are cured gratis of the above complaints, by means of his celebrated Antiscorbutic Drops, which may be had at the said Bookfellers, in bottles of 3s. and 5s. each, with folio bills of direction, and his particulars of 21 cures.

For the Use of Schools and Private Gentlemen.

This Day was published,

Neatly printed on a small new letter, and full page, in 2 large vols. 8vo, price 12s. bound,

THE New and Complete DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE: In which all the words are introduced, the different spellings preserved, the sounds of the letters occasionally distinguished, the obsolete and uncommon words supported by authorities, and the different constructions and uses illustrated by examples. To which is prefixed, A comprehensive Grammar.

By JOHN ASH, LL. D.
Author of Grammatical Institutes; or, An easy Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar.

Printed for E. and C. Dilly, in the Poultry; and R. Baldwin, in Pater-noster-row.

To the PUBLIC.

THE plan of this Work is extensive beyond any thing that has ever yet been attempted. It contains not only many thousand words more than any other Dictionary, but also double in quantity, and comprehends all technical and provincial words, all terms of art in chemistry, pharmacy, heraldry, mathematics, theology, mechanics, manufactures, and husbandry.

These advantages, great and obvious as they are, cannot be found in any other Dictionary, however useful in other respects, nor in all the Dictionaries taken together which the English Language has ever produced.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

LEISURE and Whimsy induced the Authors of the following petit piece to trifle with time; the first line was given as a crambo—to shew the rest of the world to what a wonderful pitch of perfection this sublime art may be rais'd, we send it to you for your insertion:

"Mourn, inourn, for Denmark's Queen is dead!"

So Faden, Lloyd, and Baldwin said,

But I believ't a lie;

While Honour, Truth, and Fame shall live,

While Beauty, Goodness, Faith survive,

Matilda'll never die.

Oxford, May 20,

An ABC-EAN.

Postscript.

This Day arrived a Mail from FLANDERS.

Alburg in North-Jutland, April 23.

THE storm of the 28th ult. did great damage in the neighbourhood of Nibe; but at the same time a remarkable event happened. The accumulated sands which so greatly hurt the navigation in the canal of Lymfjord, and which had put the late King to considerable expences for many years, have been carried away in such a manner that the water there is now as deep again at least as it was before, and this canal, which was very narrow, is now 80 toises wide.

Naples, May 2. The first division of our chebecs is failed on a cruise against the Barbarians, and three others will fail immediately for the coasts of Sicily.

LONDON.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended, in the state coach, by the Duke of Ancafter and the Earl of Oxford. About two o'clock his Majesty was seated on the throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance; the Speaker, with the House, came up, and previous to the royal assent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himself to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons present to you three money bills; the first for raising money by loans on Exchequer bills for the service of the year 1775; the second for establishing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000. three per cent. annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the surplusses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could justify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cause of this expence; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and that the sword must be drawn, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of this legislature. A great part of the session has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the Committees who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated.

His Majesty then gave the royal assent to eight

public and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The bill for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house.

The bill for redeeming 1,000,000 l. of the capital stock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned, and for establishing a lottery.

The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.

The bill to explain and amend an act to establish a fund for defraying the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

The bill for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe.

The bill for giving a public reward to such person or persons as shall discover a northern passage from Europe to the West or Southern ocean of America.

The bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess.

The bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the sole use of a discovery of certain materials for the making of Porcelain.

The bill to amend an act for making better provision for the poor in Shoreditch parish.

And to several private bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct, during the course of this important session.

"You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable: You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions, of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded, that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdom, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cheerfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and

beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next."

This day his Majesty reviewed on Blackheath the Inniskilling or 6th regiment of Dragoons.

Yesterday were paid off at Chatham the ship's crew of the Buckingham man of war of 94 guns, lately arrived from the East Indies.

Orders were given yesterday for a drawing-room at St. James's to-morrow.

On Wednesday next, the 31st instant, will be issued from the War-office, four months pension to the widows of Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, from the 25th of Dec. 1774, to the 24th of April 1775, both days inclusive.

The prices of hay and straw at Smithfield on Thursday were as follow: hay from 2. to 2l. 15s. per load; straw from 1l. 15s. to 2l. 12s. per ton.

On Wednesday last there was a most terrible storm of thunder, lightening, hail and rain, in Cambridge, and its environs. At Trumpington, the hail has cut off most of the garden fruit. At Milton, a large tree was stripped of its bark. We hear it was equally violent at Newmarket, and places adjacent.

WINPENNY and Co. who sold originally both the tickets A. and B. No. 46,185, drawn prizes the 22d inst. of 1500 l. each, give notice to the holders of the said prizes, that they will pay 1250 l. for either of the said prizes, or 2400 l. for the duplicate ticket, on the third day after the same has been chequed and presented to them for payment, if the holder or holders of the said ticket or tickets chuse to accept of money, in lieu of the said prize or prizes, and beg leave to assure their friends and customers, that they will at all times be ready to give as much money for the prizes sold at their office, as is given by any other office whatever.—N. B. Tickets and shares in the State Lottery sold by receipt, and all business regarding the same transacted with the utmost fidelity.

The Ticket No. 56,724 B. which with its duplicate was drawn last Saturday a prize of 10,000 l. in Mr. Cox's Museum Lottery, bought at Hornby and Pearce's Office (No. 131) Fleet-street, by Mr. Beetson, Silk Mercer in the same street, is the property of a person at Sunderland.

Deal, May 26. Wind at N.E. Came down and failed the Sufanna, Crawford, for Oporto; the Alexander, Carr, for Glasgow; and his Majesty's sloops Marten and Alderney, for —. Arrived the Nancy, Seaman, from St. Kitts.

S T O C K S.

Bank Stock, 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto India Ann. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Ditto, —	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 1758, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Sea Ditto, —	a $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Old Ann. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	4 per Cent. conf. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New Ann. —	Royal Assurance, —
3 per Cent. red. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ind. Bonds, 61s. 2 63s.
a 88	Prem.
3 per Cent. consol. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Navy and Vict. Bills, $\frac{1}{2}$
a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	per Cent. dif.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Long Ann. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1751, —	Tickets 13l. 15s. 6d.

W A N T E D,

AN Apprentice to a genteel profitable business in the City—a Youth of a good tractable disposition and creditable family. A genteel premium is expected. For particulars direct to E. A. at the Union Coffee-house, Cornhill.